

Who is at Risk of Overdosing?

People who:

- Mix opioids with other medications, illicit drugs, and/or alcohol
- Take more medication than prescribed
- Are new to using opioids
- Take opioid medication over a long time period
- Use opioids without doctor supervision
- People with a history of chemical addiction¹

Heroin users are also at risk.

Signs of an Overdose

- Cold, clammy skin
- Slow, loud breathing or no breathing
- Low blood pressure
- Sleepiness, stupor or coma
- Small, constricted or “pinpoint” pupils¹

Call 911 immediately if you suspect an overdose.

Tell them if the person is not responding or has stopped breathing and give a clear address and/or a description of your location.²

After calling 911, consider administering **naloxone**. An overdose-related death can be prevented if naloxone is given in a timely manner.²

Common Opioids	Brand Name
Codeine	Tylenol with Codeine®, TyCo®, Tylenol #3®
Buprenorphine	Suboxone®, Subutex®, Bunavail®, Butrans®, Zubsolv®
Fentanyl	Duragesic®
Hydrocodone	Vicodin®, Lorcet®, Lortab®, Norco®
Hydromorphone	Dilaudid®
Meperidine	Demerol®
Methadone	Dolophine®, Methadose®
Morphine	MSContin®, Kadian®, Embeda®, Avinza®
Oxycodone	Oxycontin®, Percodan®, Percocet®, Roxicodone®

Need Help?

The Missouri Department of Mental Health, Division of Behavioral Health, has programs around the state to help people with alcohol and drug problems. There are programs for children, teenagers and adults. For more information, call the **Division of Behavioral Health** at (800) 575-7480 or (573) 751-4942 or e-mail them at dbhmail@dmh.mo.gov.

Missouri's Suicide Hotline can be reached at 1-800-273-TALK (1-800-273-8255)

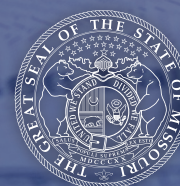
Want More Information?

For patient education, videos and additional materials, please visit the **Board of Pharmacy's Naloxone Resource Center** at www.pr.mo.gov/pharmacists.asp. Additional information is also available at:

- www.endRxmisuse.org
- www.prescribetoprevent.org
- www.StopOverdose.org

OPIOID SAFETY AND NALOXONE

A Guide For Missouri
Patients and Caregivers



State of Missouri
Board of Pharmacy

pr.mo.gov/pharmacists

¹"When Pain Medications Become a Problem", Missouri Dept. of Mental Health, Division of Behavioral Health (March 2016)

²Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. SAMHSA Opioid Overdose Prevention Toolkit. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 16-4742. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2016.

What are opioids?

Opioids are drugs that decrease the body's perception of pain. Because opioids can limit breathing, there is a risk of overdose. Opioids include illegal drugs like heroin as well as prescription drugs.

How to Avoid an Opioid Overdose

1. Take medicine only if it has been prescribed to you by your doctor
2. Do not take more medicine or take it more often than instructed
3. Call a doctor if your pain gets worse
4. Never mix pain medicines with alcohol, sleeping pills, or any illicit substance
5. Store your medicine in a safe place where children or pets cannot reach it
6. Learn the signs of overdose and how to use naloxone to keep it from being fatal
7. Teach your family and friends how to respond to an overdose
8. Dispose of unused medication properly¹

¹"When Pain Medications Become a Problem", Missouri Dept. of Mental Health, Division. of Behavioral Health (March 2016)

What is Naloxone?

Naloxone is a medication approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to prevent an opioid overdose. When administered during an overdose, naloxone can block the effects of opioids on the brain and restore breathing.

Naloxone Side Effects

The U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration has issued the following caution:

"Get emergency medical help if you or someone has any signs of an allergic reaction after taking naloxone, such as hives, difficulty breathing or swelling of your face, lips, tongue or throat.

Call your doctor or 911 at once if you have a serious side effect such as:

- › Chest pain or fast or irregular heartbeats
- › Dry cough, wheezing or feeling short of breath
- › Sweating, severe nausea or vomiting
- › Severe headache, agitation, anxiety, confusion or ringing in your ears
- › Seizures (convulsions)
- › Feeling that you may pass out
- › Slow heart rate, weak pulse, fainting or slowed breathing

This is not a complete list of side effects and others may occur. Talk to your doctor about side effects and how to deal with them."

How to Give Naloxone

Make sure you know how to administer naloxone in an emergency. Each naloxone kit comes with instructions that you should follow. Talk with your pharmacist if you have any questions. After giving naloxone, stay with the person until emergency help arrives.

You could save a life!